

be formidable antagonists to the smaller land Vertebrates of the period.

The report of Dr. Scudder will complete the account of the land animals of the erect Sigillariæ of the South Joggins, unless by new falls of the cliff fresh trees should be exposed. From 1851, when the first remains were obtained from these singular repositories by the late Sir Charles Lyell and the writer, up to the present time, they have afforded the remains of twelve species of Amphibians, three land Snails, eight Millipedes, three Scorpions, and an Insect.

The type specimens of these animals have been placed in the Peter Redpath Museum of McGill University, and such duplicates as are available will be sent to the British Museum and that of the Geological Survey of Canada.

III. "The Hippocampus." By ALEX HILL, M.D., Master of Downing College. Communicated by Prof. A. MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S. Received May 4, 1892.

(Abstract.)

The subject of this paper is the hippocampal region of the brain in anosmatic animals. Several specimens of the brain of the bottle-nosed whale, narwhal, porpoise, and calf-seal were obtained for the purpose of studying the extent to which the hippocampus in animals totally destitute of the sense of smell, or possessing it in a very small degree, departs from the ordinary type.

The hippocampal region was, in each case, cut into a series of sections, which showed that there is, in the brains of *Hyperoodon* and *Monodon*, no fascia dentata; in *Phocaena* this formation is very rudimentary; in *Phoca* it is rather less strongly developed than in man.

As a standard of comparison, the hippocampus of the ox was studied in a similar manner. Certain points which have not been described hitherto with regard to the anatomy and histology of the hippocampus in macrosmatic brains are noticed. Other peculiarities in the general form and in minute structure which distinguish the brains of anosmatic animals are also mentioned incidentally.

The discovery that the fascia dentata is completely absent in animals which possess no olfactory bulb or tract, and that it varies in development directly as the size of these organs, throws light upon the function of the hippocampal region, and seems to call for a fresh definition of its several parts and a revision of the nomenclature of the region. The paper contains an historical survey of the terminology and suggestions for its revision.